sere made by Gen. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania; lames L. Orr, of S. C.; Gen. Walbridge, of New York; and lenator Douglas. The latter spoke for more than an er, and made a happy impromptu speech. He defended e principles of the Nebraska bill, which he asserted the principles of the Neuranna Sill, which he asserted was earrying out precedents established in the history of the Union, giving the Territories the right to prohibit alarery when the sentiment of the majority was against it, the same as was practically put in operation in New York, Pennsylvania and other States where slavery have been prahibited since their admission into the Union.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI., July a 1854.

CINCINNATI, July a 1854.

Independence Day was celebrated here with great spirit. The procession was very long, —apying an hour and a half to pass a given point. —© Catholic societies joined in the procession, and ne disturbance took place. AT J.SANY.

Albany, July 4, 1854.

The anniversary as celebrated with unusual colar.

The military and fremen composed one of the handsomest propositions ever out here. None of the civic societies are in procession. The orations were highly
creatable to the young orators. Everything passed off
armoniously, though a conflict between the Catholics
and Know Nothings was anticipated. A fine display of
pyrotechnics in the evening. Weather very warm.
Thermometer 90. Several of the firemen and military
were compelled to leave the ranks. Two or three
foreigners were sun struck. The New York fire comners were sun struck. The New York fire com-occupied a conspicuous place in the procession.

Drica, July 5, 1854.

The celebration in this city passed off very quietly yesterday. The military were out in full force, together with one company from Rome and the Syracuse Continentals. An oration was delivered by Hon. Calco Lyon, M. C., a poem by H. C. Paige, of Albany, and the isclation of Independence was read by Andrew H. Gun, of a lecity. The military were reviewed in the afternoon by "specific eneral Bruce.

EFECH OF CALES CHARMAGE.

TERCH OF CALEB CUSHING AT NEWBURYPORT. NEWBURYPORT, July 5, 1854. At a celebration in Newburyport yesterday, the toast

"President of the United States"—was responded to by
the Hon. Caleb Cushing. His speech was confined to the
anniversary of the home-gathering of the sons of New-

Duryport.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 5, 1884.

The city programme for the celebration of the 4th of July was carried out, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather. Between 12 and 2 o'clock the thermometer stood at 96, 98, and 100 degrees in the shade in different excitons of the city. Owing to this the foral different sections of the city. Owing to this, the floral and other processions were not so full as they otherwise would have been. The 1st regiment of Light Infantry, acting as the escort to the city procession, suffered reatly, several members falling from the heat, and requiring medical attendance. A fine breeze sprung up towards the evening, and the fireworks on the Comm

CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP BY GUNPOWDER. DORCHESTER, July 5, 1854. new Catholic church in Dorchester was blown up with gunpowder yesterday morning, and nearly all de-stroyed. There is considerable excitement; some attributing it to the Native Americans, and others that the tion of the church, and the explosion was acci-

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 4, 1854.

On the morning of the Fourth, a fight took place between a large party of Americans and Irish. The latter were routed, and twelve to fifteen of their houses gutted and furniture destroyed. The Americans then attacked the Catholic church, broke all the windows, when the authorities and police stopped the riot. Several Americans were seriously injured.

SAD ACCIDENT AT TRENTON. TRENTON, N. J., July 5, 1854.

At the firing of a salute yesterday, in honor of the Fourth of July, Washington Reginald and Jacob Storms were badly injured by the accidental distharge of one of the guns. Mr. Reginal's arm was amputated above the wrist at once, by Dr. J. B. Coleman, and it is said that Mr. Storms' arm will be amputated to-day. They were thrown some distance, but not otherwise injured.

We have several other interesting reports of the cele tration of the Fourth at various places, which are crowded out to-day by the foreign news.

GRAND TURK, June 19, 1854.

Mr. Nelson's Case-An Address of Condolence-The Law of Habeas Corpus-Excilement of the People—A Caution to the Cabinet at Washington.
About ten days ago, I took the liberty to address ou a few lines, per brigantine Gleaner, which I tope came safe to hand, also one before, per schoon-

They were on one topic, that of the perpetual mprisonment of the U.S. Consul, John L. Nelson, to you the nature of the case, in order that ou may do it justice, as I have no doubt you will. To day an address has been presented to him, signed by fifteen sixteenths of the respectable inhabitants of this and Salt Cay; also a copy of the resolutions expressing, not only the deep regrets of the people, but the contempt they entertain for the dispensers of the law; to use their own words, "it is high time for this sort of thing to be put a stop to." The authorities seem now to get very shaky about the mat. ter, as we can all see. For instance, a day or two ago, Mr. Nelson applied for the record of the court; the answer he received was "that it is not made up, and as soon as it is he shall have a copy."

Now, isn't there something strange in all this.

Three weeks after Mr. Nelson has been put in jailand three weeks after the adjournment of the court, and no record filed! and showing on the face of it perpetual imprisonment, and what is more, no one can find out under what law he was tried or convicted, as the judge has not said, nor will not say, so that no one here is able to tell whether the proceedings are right or not.

Even the President has taken sides with the party

against Mr. Nelson, and as there is no lawyer here, Mr. N. applied to him (the President) to know how he could get a writ of habeas corpus. The President not knowing, referred the matter to the Queen's advocate, and the answer he got from him was that "he does not consider himself called upon to an-awer." Now, what is to be done? What a precious state of things. Your Consul has been most unkindly used, to say the least of it, and that, too, by a few despots-the Judge, the Queen's Advocate and Provost Marshal.

If your government does not take some steps to investigate the matter, I don't know what the consequence will be. They don't show your representative the least respect, although he is as gentlemanly a man as is in the community—the address, at any rate, will show the community think so. The only way ever to get the thing settled, is to investigate the matter, and that by sending out a good and competent man, which we all hope you will advocate and be the means of bringing it about. If bundles of paper were to be written up, you would never know exactly how the thing is. We are all anxiously expecting to hear from New York, to see what the American government have to say about it. The people here seem deeply interested about the termination of the affair; as America is all they have to depend upon, both for provisions and to take away their staple. Mr. Nelson is very much respected here, and no one but those who have done it would attempt such a thing; and singular to say, not one of them have anything to do with this colony but just to receive their pay, and as soon as they can better themselves will be if and leave the, poor Turks Islanders to shake for themselves. The vessel that brings this will bring several that can tell more than can be written on the subject.

My principal reason for writing this time is bestigate the matter, I don't know what the con-

will bring several that can tell more than can be written on the subject.

My principal reason for writing this time is because I am sure it will be delivered, but am not so sure of the others reaching you.

As I said in my last, the man whom Mr. Nelson offended and then apologized to was a Mr. Lightbourn, brother of Lightbourn of the firm of Tucker & Lightbourn, corner of Broad and — streets. If you were only here two hours you would soon see that the whole proceedings are illegal and be able to represent them as such. Mr. Arthur, a lawyer, went on in the Gleaner—it is supposed here he went with the intention of going to the State Department to contradict anything that may be written by Mr. Nelson. You ought to caution the anthorities about him.

written by Mr. Nelson. You ought to anthorities about him.

I hope to have the pleasure of thinking that I, through you, have been the means of helping to set this matter to rights with your government.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

COMMON FIRMS AS II.

COMMON FIRMS BY HER NEXT FRIEND,
CHRISTIAN B. SILEN BY WILDES F. WALKER.

CHRISTIAN B. SILEN Judge Ingraham.

JULY 5.—John Richardson, witness for the plaintiff, in rebuttal, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I am a policeman appropriate of the plaintiff, in rebuttal, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I am a policeman appropriate in lersey City; have been a policeman line frospect place; have been on and off that beat at these frospect place; have been on and off that beat at discussed as late as three o'clock in the morning; cannot say how often; Prospect place is at the head of Montgomery street.

street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed.—Have seen people coming out of other houses in Jersey City as late as three o'clock in the morning.

Virgil Hillyer, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed.—I am in the produce business; my place of business is at 64 Pearl street, and my residence is in Montgomery street, Jersey City; know a house occupied by Mrs. Coffin; it is adjoining mife. Q. State what you know about the character of that

Q. State what you know about the character of that house.

A. It is bad; it has the reputation of having a great deal of company; my opinion of the house is that it is a bad house.

Cross-exemined by Mr. Busteed—I lived in New York before I went to Jersey City.

Q. What do you mean by a bad house?

A. I mean a house where characters live who are not of chaste habits; I was never in this house and have no personal knowledge of it; I consider myself a judge of a bad house, though I may not have been in it; I know Mrs. Coffin by signt.

Q. What unchaste characters were there who lived in that house?

A. I only know them to be unchaste by reputation; don't know the men who went in there, but know them to be unchaste from their keeping unseasonable hours; I believe that more than one family lived in that house.

By Mr. Blunt—Have you ever seen Mrs. Coffin out at night?

Objected to, and objection mustained.

night?

Objected to, and objection sustained.
John W. McDougal, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—
I live in Jersey City, and am a carpenter; am a married
man; have resided for tive months in a house in Prospect
place with Mrs. Coffin; resided there for five
months about the first of June last, and lived the
second floor from Mr. Thomas Weldon; in that part
of the house occupied by Mrs. Coffin I have seen company
over night; have seen empty champagne bottles, water
melons, and peach stones on a table in the morning; as
to knowing anything criminal against the parties in that
house, I can't say I do.

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Don't know whether

melons, and peach stones on a table in the morning; as to knowing anything criminal against the parties in that house, I can't say I do.

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Don't know whether the bottles were empty, or whether the melons were ripe.

To Mr. Blunt—There was no man attached to the family of Mrs. Coffin,

Augustus F. How, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I reside in No. 12 Charles street, in this city; am a merchant; have known John W. Hull for the last six years, but have not seen much of him for the last few months; hnow his character for integrity and truth; it is bad; would not believe him under cath.

Cross-examined by Busteed—Have known something of Hull during the last three years; he was my clerk; he left me in 1861; only know him since then by reputation.

To a Juror—Hull was discharged from my employ because he was guilty of dishonest practices.

Henry S. Wilson, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—Reside in this city, and am a merchant; know John W. Hull, and have known him for the last six years; know his general character for integrity and truth; it is bad; would not believe him under cath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I do business in No. OB Beaver street and No. 109 Pearl street; I know the last witness; he was in business with me once, but is not in partnership with me now; I pressume that I refer to the same mattern against Hull to which the last witness referred; the parting of Hull from our firm was sanicable. By Mr. Blunt—What took place at the parting?

A. We discharged him; nothing further was said at that particular time.

MR. Blunt—What took place at the parting?

A. We discharged him; nothing further was said at that particular time.

By Mr. Bintt—What took place at the parting?

A. We discharged him; nothing further was said at that particular time.

MR Robert W. Gilloy, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I live in Westchester county, and formerly did business in New York; I know John W. Hull, and have known bim about three years; know his general character for truth; it is bad; for me to believe under oath would depend upon circumstances.

nesses.

Q. In a matter in which Hull had no interest do you believe he would commit perjury?

Objected to and question warved.

Witness—What I individually know of him happened two years ago; have heard of him almost every day

wo years ago; have heard of him almost every day since.

John Bottomry, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I reside in New York; I know John W. Hull; have known nim since 1841; I know his general character for truth; it is very bad; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—My brother, when I was with him, had dealings with Hull; he owes my brother money, which he has never paid; have not spoken to Hull within the last three years.

James Miller, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I reside in New York and am a merchant; I do not know John W. Hull personally.

Q. Do you know his character?

Objected to and objection sustained.

George Shaw, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I live in New York and am an importer; I knew John W. Hull in 1841; I know Hull's general character from hearsay; I never heard anything good of him yet; I shouli not like to believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Hull did owe me money; I compromised with him, and he paid ten cents in the dollar; I know that the persons who have talked to me about Hull, knew him; I have heard Simeon Draper and Robert Adock, and others whose names I cannot now remember, talk about Hull; I only know that they were personally acquainted with Hull, from hearing them say so.

Francia Malcolmb, examined by Mr. Blunt.

vite?
Objected to and objection maintained.
Witness—I was here part of the time during Mrs.
dalcolmb's examination; she is my wife.
Q. Did she ever tell you of her visits to the Eldridge ted to, and objection overruled.

Objected to, and objection overruled.

A. Never.

Q. Were you at any time in February, Msrch, or April, 1883, acquainted with the fact of her visiting that jail?
Objected te, and the question was withdrawn.
No cross-ramination.
Julia A. Whitney, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—
I reside in Bath, Me., and have lived there since I was a child; I know Mrs. Walker; in the summer of 1846, Mrs.
W. was boarding at my father's, some two or three miles from the city; Mrs. W. came to our house on the 21st of July, and left the 21st of September; during that time ahe was absent from our house about a week, in the middle of August, when she went to Boston; besides that visit to Boston, i went sway with her to a commencement in Brunswick, in September, and was absent then one whole day and part of two others.

Cross-cramined by Mr. Busteed—Knew Mr. Walker at the time I have mentioned; did not accompany Mrs.

ment in Brunswick, in September, and was absent then one whole day and part of two others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Knew Mr. Walker at the time I have mentioned; did not accompany Mrs. Walker when she went to Boston; I think her absence did not hast over eight days; while Mrs. W. was at our house, her husband came as often as once a fortnight to see her; when we went to the commencement, I said in Brunswick part of the time, and at Topson also; Mrs. Walker staid at Mr. Stone's, in Topson; I did not go with Mrs. Walker to the commencement; I saw Senator Evans there, but did not see him in company with Mrs. Walker, but did not see him in company with Mrs. Walker; don't know Senator Evans to speak to him; don't know whether he and Mrs. Walker were together that evening at Mrs. Stone's; I know Dr. Heartwell by sight; I never knew of his coming to visit Mrs. Walker while she was at my father's house; a great many ladies visited Mrs. Walker there; no gentlemes came unless accompanied by ladies.

William R. Thurston, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I reside in New York; am a hotel keeper; keep the New Haven House; have known Elias D. Pierce some four or five years; I know his general character for integrity and truth; it is bad; I would not believe him under cath.

Cross-eramined by Mr. Busteed—Have kept the New Haven House some thirteen months; some six months before that I kept a alsoon at 78 Chatham square; before then I was in Boston, and kept the Penmelton House there nearly two years; before that I kept a subont a month of the part of t

Cross-examined—I first saw Dr. Heartwell at Harpswell in 1847 in a boat, opposite the Mansion House, about a quarter of a mile from shore; don't know that I ever saw Heartwell afterwards [till I saw him in court here.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Walker about the intimacy of Dr. Heartwell with his wife?
Objected to by Mr. Blunt, and objection maintained.

To Mr. Plunt—Was at Harpswell twice in 1847—one day each time; on neither occasion did I see Mrs. Walker there.

Hannah Slade, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I am sister of the plaintiff, I live in Boston; I was in company with my sister at the commencement held in Brunswick in 1846; we staid at Col. Stone's, who is a cousin of Mrs. Walker; we went on Wednesday morning and returned on Thursday afternoon on that occasion; I saw Mr. Evans at the commencement, I did not see him at Col. Stone's; I recollect when Mrs. W. boarded at Mr. Foot's, Mrs. Whitney's father; I remember when Mrs. Walker visited Boston; she passed through Boston and came to us; we were then residing at Lowell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I did not see Senator Evans that evening; I took tea with Mrs. W.; the party separated in the evening; Mrs. W. either went to a concert or to an address before a society; Mr. Evans and three or four laddes accompanied her; I saw Mrs. Walker that evening about half past nine—not later; this was in September; Mrs. Stone, I think, was one of the ladies who accompanied Mrs. Walker; this orr, and I think Mrs. Walker to the concert; I was at a supper; Senator Evans did not take tea with us that evening.

To Mr. Blunt—Mr. Fisk accompanied me that evening; I was married at the time.

Statira Patten, examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a sister of Mrs. Walker to the concert; I was at a supper; Senator Evans did not take tea with us that evening.

To Mr. Blunt—Mr. Fisk accompanied me that evening; I was married at the time.

Statira Patten, examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a sister of Mrs. Walker, examined by Mrs. Walker roomed with her; I remained there a week afte

company with Lieut. Greene and his wife, and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Caroline Walker; I stayed at the Mansion House at Augusta for several days, and then came home in company with the same party; after that Mrs. Walker went to Brunswick, to the commencement; afterwards she went to Boston.

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Miss Caroline Walker did not remained by Mr. Busteed—Miss Caroline Walker for two days; Mrs. Walker, who remained there for two days; Mrs. Walker, who remained there for two days; Mrs. Walker went down first with Mrs. Walker, and then returned at the time of the revenue cutter party; she was also down at Harpswell with Miss Caroline Walker, and remained at that time two days; on the occasion of her third viait to Harpswell with Miss Caroline Walker, and remained at that time two days; on the occasion of her third viait to Harpswell with Miss Caroline Walker, and remained at that time two days; on the occasion of her third viait to Harpswell with Miss. Caroline Walker, Mrs. W. came with Mrs. Waldron, and returned the sume night; she came, in her rockaway, and drove herself; Mrs. W. came with Mrs. Waldron, and returned the sum englist; she came, in her rockaway in company with the Houghtons, Lieutenant Wells, Ir. Heartwell, Clara-Heartwell, and others; Dr. Heartwell went in the rockaway with Mrs. Walker; Mrs. W. went to the commencement of Bowdoin College, in 1845, with her sister; Mrs. Walker was not in Harpswell in 1845 to my knowledge; during part of that year she boarded at Mr. Foot's, and irved the remaining part at Boston.

Amelia Hull examined by Mr. Bunt—I reside in Fifty-ninth street; George W. Hull is the name of my husband; I resided at 261 Walker street in 1863; went there in 1861, and continued to reside two years; I occupied the third story and was acquainted with Mrs. Warner has exhibited to me letters; I have seen three letters that were sent to her, and two books.

Q. What did she say to you in reference to those letters?

A. She told me she had received them from Mr. Walker.

A. See fold me ane had received them from air. wasker.
Q. Did you see these letters?
A. I did.
Q. To whom were these letters addressed?
A. To kirs. Warner; I did not read them.
Q. Did she state to you the character of the contents
of those letters?
Objected to and objection sustained.
Q. Did she not state that she had received an improper letter from M. Walker?

Q. Did she not state that she had received an improper letter from Mr. Walker?

A. Yes.
Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—When Mrs. Warner exhibited those letters to me, she exhibited all three at once; she had them in her hands, read them, and burnt him up after; this was late in the fall; don't know the month, but it was in 1853, I beliave; it happened in Walker street; she burnt the letters in a stove in her own agartment; I have not spoken to Mrs. Warner for a year; I have not visited her since she lived in Brooklyn; we do not visit; we are friendly together; the books were pam-I have not visited her since she lived in Brooklyn; we do
not visit; we are friendly together; the books were pamphlets; she did not burn them; I had the books in my
hands; I never had the letters in my hands; I can't tell
how the letters were addressed; on the inside they began
"My dear Louisa," they were very indecent letters; they
were directed to Mrs. Warner, I believe; did not read
the address; I read no part of them; I knew Mr. Warner
at that time, and don't know of his receiving any letters
from Walker; don't know with what kind of ink the letters were written; they were neither scaled nor wafered;
they were on small slips of paper, and were tied with a
string.

they were on small slips of paper, and were tied with a string.

To Mr. Blunt—When these letters were exhibited to me Mrs. Warner was living in the same house with me; I think this was in 1853.

Several letters were here produced by the counsel of the plaintiff, and all were admitted by Mr. Busteed to be in the handwriting of the defendant.

Mr. Smith said that a letter had been produced by the defendant, purporting to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Walker. [Already published.] These letters, which he now offered in evidence, were written by Mr. to Mrs. Walker since the date of that letter. They alluded to it particularly in two instances, and in them Walker expressed his confidence in his wife.

Mr. Busteed objected to the production of these letters.

The Court ruled that the letters might be read to be jury.

Mr. Smith then proceeded to read short extracts from some of these letters. One, dated New York, November 1, 1860, on the question of residence, stated—'I shall proceed to such a course as shall give me a residence in this Batas.' Others expressed gratitude on the part of Walker towards his wife, and others again referred to the letter of Mrs Walker to Mrs. Walker to.

Mr. Busteed will read the remaining parts of these letters to-day, after which they will be published in this under.

paper.

The Court adjourned as soon as Mr. Smith had concluded making extracts from the letters in question.

Railroad Affairs—The Depression of Stocks and Securities.

[From the Albany Atlas, July 3.]

A glance at the stock lists of the principal cities shows an extraordinary state of affairs in the market of railroad securities. In the New England States, the involvement of the different lines in complicated partnerships, and the competition of rival routes have brought many of the roads to utter ruin. In the Western States, roads built with wonderful cheapness, doing large business, and uniformly declaring large dividends, have laterly resorted to the expedient of issuing stock dividends, which has had the inevitable result of lowering the value of the shares, thus increasing in number. In other cases construc-

ent of Issuing stock dividends, which has had the inevitable result of lowering the value of the shares, thus increasing in number. In other cases construction stock has been issued to contractors for adding new or extending old lines.

In other cases again, one railroad company has undertaken the construction of another road, and oftener still, the directors of a prosperous line have undertaken, as contractors, to construct a new road under another charter, using for that purpose the funds of the old road, depositing its earnings in banks within their control, and drawing them, in discount of their own paper, and holding the affairs of the old line wholly subordinate to the new project. Capitalists at the East have found on examing into the affairs of Western enterprises, that their solid capital has been subjected to a wire drawing process which, though it has extended it to adiatance never dreamed, has attenuated it to such a measure that it is hardly visable to the naked eye.

These abuses of "watering" the stock, instead of liquidating the debts, and these complications of roads within roads, and lines within lines, all, or nearly all, arise from the fact that the government of the roads is left in the hands of railroad contractors, and that the interest of the directors is separate from and often repugnant to that of the stockholders.

In this State, the depression of railroad securities

In this State, the depression of railroad securities is the result of general causes. The capital of the country is inadequate to the multitude of enterprises pressing upon it. The cheap western roads have invited capital by their large dividends and attractive exhibits of business. The most absurd enterprises within the State are forced upon the public by the pertinacity of interested cliques.

With the stock of the Central line, the only railroad to which nature has opened the valley that joins the lakes with the tide waters, a partnership of es-

Pertinacity of interested cliques.

With the stock of the Central line, the only railroad to which nature has opened the valley that joins the lakes with the tide waters, a partnership of established and prosperous enterprises, with this below par in market, with the shares of the Erie road, endowed with \$3,000,000 by the State, at half price, with the Hudson River and Harlem railroads averaging about the same, a few capitalists and some contractors and speculatorrs with petty subscriptions, aided by a prospective grant of city credit, and the promises of forwarders of moderate means along the line, have undertaken to build a road from this city to Binghamton, a distance of 140 miles, at a cost of over \$10,000;000.

To aid this work, the contractors who propose to build it or expect to supply it with materials, forced a fraudulent vote of the city credit to the amount of half a million. The same or similar jobbers get hold of the Albany Northern road, administer its affairs recklessly and ignorantly, and having broken it down, snuggle through the Legislature an act to re-imburse themselves at the expense of the innocent citizens already the victims of their rapacity and folly.

The fault here is that too many of the roads are in the hands of the contractors, of men who have an interest in constant, excessive expenditure. Expenditure now is carried on at nearly double the cost of former years—labor, materials, and monsy all costing more. The State, too, enters the market to elevate prices, and to be an element of further disorganization of credit and prices. Travel and trade multiply upon the roads, and the exhibit of receipts shows a vast increase of profits; but the new work constantly projected and undertaken, at the instance of dealers, at prices altogether without parallel in former years, absorbs the whole of this finitely and the profits and the few city credit then issued, and of these foreign capitalists held the largest share. Now hundreds and thousands of railroads crowd the market as borrowers, and S

the roads, will result in a great public benefit.

The Police.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In looking over your paper of the 4th inst. I observed an article entitled the "Safety of the Streets," followed by "A gross outrage on one of our native born citizens," at the corner of Macdougal street and Washington place; and, further, asking where were the police at the time—rather casting a stigma on the department, and directly alluding to the Fifteenth ward. Now, sir, the public should be informed on this subject, and I will endeavor to show them where the officer might have been at that moment, for your article shows it was a momentary act. The officer starts on his beat from the corner of Fourth street, up Macdougal to Eighth street; down Eighth street to the Sixth avenue; down Sixth avenue to Bleecker; up the same to Cottage place, or Hancock street, through Hancock to Houston; up the same to Macdougal street; up Macdougal to Fourth street to the place of beginning. Now, sir, at the moment when this outrage was committed I will leave you and the public to judge whether the officer could not be faithfully discharging his duty on some other part of this lengthy beat, as to have been expected to be at the spot where the scene you speak of took place. The police are too often nujustly censured, for the want of information like the above. You will do no more than justice to the department to give the public the above answer to your article.

Yours, respectfully,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

There was an intense excitement in Wall street to-day, caused by the announcement that there had been a large over issue of stock in the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. This intelligence caused a great deal of talk in financial circles, and it will be a long time before the public mind will recover from the effect of the disclosures which have lately been made of this character. We received, at an early hour this morning, the following notice from the Executive Committee of the Commany:—

the following notice from the Executive Committee of the Company:—

New York and New Haves Rahlood Coupley.

The Executive Committee of the Directors of the New York and New Haves Railroad Company feel it their duty to avail themselves of the first practicable moment to give notice to the public that upon a hasty examination, made by them, within the tast twenty four hours, of the stock books of the company, kept by the President as transfer agent in New York, they have ascertained that an illegal and unauthorized issue of sertificates of stock of the company to a large amount, have been made within a few mouths, which are now held by parties, doubtless, ignorant of its character. It has been impracticable for them within the short period since any suspicion of such practices has been excited, to ascertain the precise extent of this fraudulent issue. A thorough examination will be made at once by the directors, and the public will be promptly informed of the result.

New York, July 5, 1854.

On Monday, the 3d instant, Mr. Morris Ketchum, while

sitting in his office, was visited by several gentlemen, who were desirous of getting his opinion relative to the who were desirous of getting his opinion relative to the present and prospective value of the stock of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. The low prices current, and the rapidity with which prices have run down, created some curiosity on the part of Mr. Ketchum to know who was selling the stock at such a depreciation. To satisfy that curiosity he went to the transfer office and looked over the transfer books and stock account. He added up the stock account and found but a trifling discrepancy in the aggregate—not sufficiently count. He added up the stock account and found but a trifling discrepancy in the aggregate—not sufficiently large, however, to create any suspicion of fraud. The excess of stock amounted to only about two hundred shares, which he thought might have occurred in some mustake between the different transfer offices of the company; but the answers he received from the questions put to the clerk aroused his suspicions more than anything else, and he immediately took possession of the books and carried them to his residence. On Tuesday, the 4th, Mr. Ketchum, with Mr. Sturges and Mr. Burrall, carefully examined the accounts and discovered an over issue of about nineteen thousand shares of stock, the par value of which is one million nine hun-

Soon after the election for directors, held in New Haven, we received an anonymous letter from an individual in that city requesting us to call the attention of the board of directors to the acts of their transfer agent,

the board of directors to the acts of their transfer agent, who was the President of the company. We treated it as we do all anonymous letters containing charges against individuals, and let the matter drop; but the writer was evidently posted up in some way, or had his auspicions regarding the stock accounts of the company. It is almost impossible to get at the truth of any reports or rumors in Wall street, in consequence of the suspicion with which everything in that vicinity is received. The two great speculating parties are continually at work manufacturing all sorts of stories for the purpose of raising or depressing the market value of certain stocks, and everything we hear must be received with a great deal of allowance for the motives which actuate the individuals engaged. The issues of stock by the transfer agent of any company is a matter over which the directors exercise not the slightest control. There is no supervision, and with a non-dividend paying company an overissue could be carried on for years without discovery. The over issues in the New Haven Railroad Company have probably been going on since May or July, 1883, the The over issues in the New Haven Railroad Company have probably been going on since May or July, 1853, the time when the payment of dividends was arrested by the Norwalk accident. Since then the amount of stock issued never has been known to the Board of Directors; and but for the failure of the house of which the transfer agent of the company was a member, it might have been some time longer before anything fraudulent would have been discovered in the stock account. The Parker Vein fraud would not have been known but for the desire of a change in the management, and a closely contested election. How the New Haven company escaped an expose at the last election is a wonder. The vote must not have been large enough to excite suspicion, which gave the party concerned in the fraud another year at least to carry on his game before discovery, but for the susthe party concerned in the fraud another year at least to carry on his game before discovery, but for the sus-picion alluded to. So far as ascertained up to a late hour to-day, the over-issue amounted to nearly two millions of dollars. It will probably go far beyond that figure. The Beard of Brokers prohibited the calling of the stock, and there was no transactions in it. All deliveries of stock on contracts have been suspended, and everything connected with the stock will be held in abeyance until connected with the stock will be held in abeyance until the executive committee of the company report the result of their investigations. This is really an unfortunate state of things. The extent of the fraud, the respectability of the party concerned in the swindle, the position occupied by the suspended house, and the effect of its innumerable contracts becoming null and void, all make it one of the most deplorable events that has occurred in Wall street for many years. No one knows who to trust, and such acts destroy all confidence and fill the public mind with doubt and distrust. We know not who the next defaulter may be, and we know not which company will be the victim. That there are other railroad pany will be the victim. That there are other railroad companies and other incorporations in a similar con-dition, we do not for a moment doubt. We have very little faith in the management of a majority of them, and believe there are a good many weak spots in the best of strictures relative to certain banking institutions in and about Wall street will appear in a shape too strong to be removed by the mere assertions of the parties concerned. The board of directors and officers of the New Haven Railroad Company have had the entire confidence of capitalists and the community. Investments have been made in the stock, even at the depreciation since the Norwalk accident, believing it to be good. We have had our doubts about the administration of the company's affairs, and have frequently so stated; but the character of the men engaged removed from the public mind all suspicion, and the stock was held in large lots by some of our abrewdest financiers. The result has shown that all men are liable to err when circumstances favor and temptation is placed in their way. The house of R. & E. L. Schuyler have for some years past been extensively engaged in railroad contracts, and in the management of railroads after being completed. At one time Mr. Robert Schuyler was President of five companies. The operations of the house were exceedingly large, and their financial affairs doubtless became involved by the great depreciations in the market value of the different railroad securities in their possession. Some time since about Wall street will appear in a shape too strong to be railroad securities in their possession. Some time since we alluded to the fact that several large holders of New Haven railroad stock had been compelled to realize to meet the payment of instalments on investments in the bonds of western railroad companies. We referred then to the Messrs. Schupler. All sorts of financiering bonds of western railroad companies. We referred then to the Messrs. Schuyler. All sorts of financiering has been resorted to, to keep the machinery of the concern in operation, and all falled at last. The overissue of New Haven railroad stock is only a part, we fear, of a system resorted to for the purpose of raising available means. A large portion of the stock over-issue thas been hypothecated. A large retired capitalist who has long been known as an extensive steamboat proprietor, has near a million deposited as collateral for loan considerably below that sum. The balance will no doubt be found similarly situated; but what course the company will pursue under the circumstances, is a matter for future consideration. We have no disposition to anticipate their decision, or to point out to the board of directors their duty. They have a delicate and difficult task to perform, and we have no doubt they will do it unfinchingly. The question of the liability of an incorporated company for the illegal and fraudulent acts of its servants, is not so clear, and it is full time it was disposed of, so that the public may know what guaranty it has, or whether it has any. The overiasue of the New Haven Railroad Company is upon a more extensive scale than any which have preceded it. It involves the sum of two millions of dollars—an increase of nearly seventy per cent on its legal authorized capital. It is probably the most stupendous fraud any individual ever was guilty of in any community, and the source from which it emanates makes us tremble, for we know not who is asfe. The manner in which the transfer and stock account of all companies is kept is so defective that it is the easiest thing in the world for a person so disposed to over-issue stock to any extent; and some change should be made in this important department of that it is the easiest thing in the world for a person so disposed to over-issue stock to any extent; and some change should be made in this important department of office business. Surely some way;can be devised by ex-perienced accountants to prevent such frauds as we have recently been obliged to record. Something must be done, and that quickly, to protect the community from the swarms of speculating financiers which now infest

The amount of gold and gold dust entered at this port from California, during the month of June, 1854, was \$4,648,142.

The commerce of this port, during the month of June, 1854, compared with the corresponding month last year,

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE, 1863 AND 1864.

13,690,517 744,909 115,021 Totals..... \$15,631,843 812,204,259 \$4,426,383 556,656 148,500 5,168,183 Totale 8 825 222 10,299,722

There has been a very great improvement in the foreign trade of this port in the month of June this year, compared with last. There has been a falling off in the month in the value of imports of \$3,427,584, and an increase in the value of exports of \$1,474,500. This makes crease in the value of exports of \$1,474,500. This makes a difference of \$4,902,084 in our favor in the foreign trade of the month. It is true that the increase in exports was principally in the greater amount of species and bullion shipped, but as the precious metals have become as much an article of export as cotton, breadstuffs and provisions, it should not be looked upon in an unfavorable light.

The steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool, brings highly important, interesting and enouraging intelligence relative to the progress of hostilities and the position of financial and commercial affairs. The market for cotton was active at an advance in prices. The improvement is attributed to the nature of advices from this side of the Atlantic. Consols had rapidly risen, and

provement is attributed to the nature of advices from this side of the Atlantic. Consols had rapidly risen, and a buoyant feeling prevailed at the Stock Exchange—he result of advices from the seat of war, of the success of the Turks in driving the Russians across the Danube. Quotations for breadstuffs had fallen considerably, in consequence, it is reported, of the fine weather and the astisfactory condition of the growing crops. The news, on the whole, so far as we can judge from a telegraphic despatch, is favorable, and, but for our local difficulties, would have a favorable effect here.

A. B. Nicolav's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and

A. H. Nicolay's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morrow, Thursday, at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The Bank of New York has given notice that its re-

maining instalment of fifty per cent will be received at any time between this and the first of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the first of July to the day of payment—such stock to be entitled to all future dividends.

The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad has declared a semi-anual dividend of three and a half per cent; the

Washington Insurance Company six percent; the North River Bank five per cent; the Merchants' Insurance Company a dividend of six per cent.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for June

were \$128,073 38; June, 1853, \$64,978 79—increase 26 per The warrants entered on the books of the Treasure

greatest national nonday, nave contributed business. On this account we have no important changes in stocks or prices to report, and, in consequence, we give our usual review of the trade in the briefest terms. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings exhibit no animation, but remain in moderate supply and steady in value. De-nims and drills are also quiet, though stiffly held. Duck is in pretty limbs request at full rates. Ginghams are nims and drills are also quiet, though some is in pretty lively request at full rates. Ginghams are not active, but continue firm. Lawns attract very little attention at last week's quotations. Osnaburgs appear full and heavy. Printing cloths have not varied n Prints are likewise unchanged. Stripes and ticks are sparingly sought after at former figures.

| shipments hence of cotton | goods de | ring six m | onths (t |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| date) of:— 1853. January, pkgs 1,825 February, " 4,799 March, " 1,633 April, " 7,864 May, " 1,160 June, " 4,453 | 1854. 260 783 3,754 3,906 6,121 1,700 | Decrease. 1,565 4,011 3,958 2,753 | 2,12 4,96 |
| Total pkgs'21,734 | 16,529 | 5,205 | 11075 |

curring. Blankets are dull and nominal. Cassimeres are in slightly improved request, while cloths, doeskins, flan-nels, jeans, and linseys remain inactive at our previous prices. Mouslin de laines are unaltered. The fresh supplies have not been opened to the public as yet. We have seen some of them, however, and, in view of their market excellence, can commend them as being of very superior quality. Satinets and tweeds are as formerly reported The movements in foreign goods since our last have been too insignificant to justify an extension of our remarks. conclude our review by observing that this

branch of the business is quite dull and languid. Stock Exchange. | 1000 Cal 7's, 70, ex div 81 | 35 sha Gal & Chic RR 12 | 1000 Pan be 1st issue | 100 | 1000 Erie 2d m. bds | 100 | 75 do | 53 do | 50 do | 50 do | 50 do | 53 do | 50 do | 50

60 III Cen RR 6 pr ct 111"

SECOND BOARD.

\$1500 NY Centi RR bs 85 150 shs Erie RR b3 60 \(\) 4000 III Centi RR bs. 75 150 do 83 60 \(\) 150 shs Cumb Coal Co 350 \(\) 4000 do b10 60 \(\) 400 do b10 60 \(\) 400 do 83 60 \(\) 100 do 80 60 \(\) 60 Reading RR 75 \(\) 100 do 80 60 \(\) 200 do 83 60 \(\) 200 do 80 \(\) 450 do 81 60 \(\) 400 do 85 60 \(\) 100 do 85

CITY TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, July 5—6 P. M.

AFRE —50 bbls. brought \$5 50 for pearls, and \$6 51.4

for pots, per 100 lbs.

HERADSTUFE.—Flour was in less demand, at rather lower rates; the day's sales included 7,000 bbls. inferior State at \$6 25 a \$6 50; common to very choice State, \$6 78 a \$8; mixed to fancy Western, \$7 12% a \$8 183%; and other kinds in proportion. Some 900 bbls. Southern State at \$6 25 a \$6 50; common to very choice State, \$0.75 a \$8; mixed to fancy Western, \$7 125, a \$8 185; and other kinds in proportion. Some 900 bbls. Southern were purchased at previous Squres. Rye flour was inactive. 150 bbls Jersey corn meal fetched \$3.81% a \$3.87% per bbl. The sales of wheat were confined to 10,00 bushels Upper Lake red at \$1.45. Rye and barley were unchanged. Corn continued to faror buyers; the day's operations embraced 43,500 bushels, at \$6c. a \$6c. for numerchantable; 70c. a 75c. for mixed Western; 76c. a 76c. for round yellow; and \$9c. for Southern de., per bushel. State and Western oats were depressed, at \$4c. 45c. and bushel.

18c. for round yellow; and 80c. for Southern do., per bushel. State and Western cats were depressed, at 54c. a 58c. per bushel.

Correst.—The market was dull, and sales unimpor tant, including lots of Rio at 10c. a 10 %c.

Correst.—Bales were limited, and estimated not to exceed 400 to 500 bales, at about Monday's quotations. No sales were reported after the news by the Canada came to hand.

Frigura.—Rates to Liverpool were firm, though engagements were moderate; 10,000 bushels grain, in bulk, were engaged at 56; 6d. was saked in bags for corn; 200 bales compressed cotton were engaged at 7-32d. For flour 2s. 3d. was asked, and 100 boxes bacon were engaged at 3 %c., and 15 tons measurement goods at 15s. To Hayre cotton was %c. To Glasgow 3,000 bushels grain were taken at 7d. There was no change to notice in rates for Californis.

Figura.—Dry cod and mackerel were quiet, though stiffy held; 1,000 boxes smoked herring found buyers at 45c. for scaled, and 28c. for No. 1, per box.

Hay.—Sales of 500 a 1,000 bales were made at 70c.

Lan.—The market was steady. Galena was held at 7c., and foreign at about 6%c. a 6%c.

Link.—Rockland was dull and nominal, at 87 %c. for common, and 81 25 for lump, per bbl.

Ohs.—Whale, sperm and olive were as last noticed; 3,500 gallons linseed realised 78c. a 80c. per gallon, and 400 gallons land, 40c. per gallon.

Facurement.—Two was in steady request. The sales reached 1,600 bbls., at 812 12 % a 812 25 for mess, 811 225 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were sold at 125 for sour mess, and \$16 25 for prime, per bbl. Out purch were so

9 %c. a \$ %c. per lb; and about 200 bbls. beef at form? prices. Nothing new occurred in butter or cheese. Roca.—The market was inactive, with small sales \$3.75 a \$4.25.
Suca.ms.—There was very little doing, while prices remained about the same; 100 hbds. New Orleans were sold at 4%c., and 100 a 200 Cuba, in lots, on terms not stated.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY

752 BEOADWAY.—AN BLEGANTLY FURWISHER D. autite of rooms to led to a family or single gentlemen, with or without board; meals served in rooms; also two single rooms. The house contains all the medgar have been been as a single rooms. The house contains all the medgar have been sent to single rooms. The house contains all the medgar have

55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A FEW with suits or risgle room is that slightle brown stems build-ing. This is one of the most delightful locations for a sum may readence, as it is one of the broadest streets in the six.

\$\text{\$\phi\$}\$ 4 PER WESK FOE BOARD AND SINGLE ROOM \$\text{\$\phi\$}\$ 1 for gentlemes; also, an elegantly furnished marie for a gentlemen and his wife, with board, at \$5 per week each. Apply at 192 Eighth avenue, between Mineteenth and Twantight streets.

I IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF FOURTHEAST street, near Union square, has been opened and file up in the mest elegant manner. Paralahed apartment may be obtained, with full, partial, permanent or transies board: lecation are of the finest in the city. Seather families will find it a very desirable residence.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-ringle gentleman; also a large well firmished bedroom. The house is furnished with as and bath room. Rene moderate. Reference required.

AS THE MOST DESIRABLE AND RESPECTABLE A persons taking boarders decline exposing their he seemed in public, and our medium of advertising being versal, boarders oan receive every information and belief directed to such, free of charge. Office, Clinton loorner of Eighth street and Lafayatte place.

A SUIT OF HANDSOMBLY FURNISHED ROOMS, OF the second story, to jet to gentlemen; very desirabil for summer, being airy and in the most central location Gas and baths. Please call before il or after 5 s'eleck, al No. 59 Prince strict. A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR TWO SINGLE Apartlemen, can be accommodated with full or navial board and good rooms on Eighty sixth street, between Peurih and 97th avanues, three doors north of Feurih avenue Hallroad depot. Address L. E. E., Hernid office, or apply as above.

BOARD—AT NO. 29 CLINTON PLACE, WEST OF AND near Broadway, an e-squat suite of two or more reome, on the second floor. Also other desirable reome to 16t, permanently or transiently. House first effect, newly furnished, and a remarkably cod, and pleasant one. BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GEN at teman and his wife, can be accommodated with pleas ant rooms, in a most delightful location on Brocklys Heights, by applying at 104 Elicks street, corner of Clark.

BOARD.—WANTED, AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, in Seventeenth ward, not above Seventh street. Refer ences given and expected. Address E. W. S., 507 Pearl st. BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OF single gentlemen in wast of large or small rooms, the are nest, cool and siny and kept so, can otain them by calling at 66 Morton and 434 Hudson streets, on the corner a few framient boarders will be taken. Charges vary me

BOARD.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WITHOUT family, would accommodate a lady who would re-quire nursing, with board and best of care, in a healthy lo-cation, or an infant would be taken to dry nurse. Apply for two days, at 87 Houston street, near Williamstur,

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A SINGLE rentleman, a few minutes walk from the Fu'ton ferry. Neighberhood of Sande attreet preferred. Address F., beg 2,500 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED BY A LADY-IN A PRIVATE family, where there are but faw or no other boarders. Terms not to exceed \$7 a week. Address A. H., Broadway Port Office. Inquisitive persons need not answer this. BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, WHERE there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, and sister, where there is see breeze and bathing; two betterns, and good wholesome fare. Address W. C. Cott, 35 Breadway, rathing terms, tocation, 40.

BOARD UP TOWN.—TO LET, IN A CODE AND pleasant location, to a gentleman and wife, et to single gentleman, two or three rooms on second and third floors with board. The house has modern improvements, gas, bath room, hot and cold water, &c. Apply at 203 West Twenty seventh street.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTLEMES and their wives or ringle couldenes, accommodated with pleasant rooms, is an eligibly located house, commanding an excellent view of the bay, and within three minutes walk of Faiton ferry. Apply immediately, at 13 Poplar st. DOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLE men can be accommodated with heard and pleasant rooms at Mo. 50 President street, with a private family where the comforts of a home can be realized. House as and airy, with gas. &c. within three minutes walk of Hamilton avenue ferry, and ten of South ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—LARGE ROOMS TO Blet, with c'osete, suited to families; one, also small, for a single person. Apply at 385 Herry street, asar Hamilton and South ferries. Reference required.

DOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE PAMID by, occupying a first class house closs to the South ferry, Brocklyn, will be appy to accommodate one or two gentlemen, er a gentlemen, er a gentlemen and his wife, with board. References exchanged. French and English spokes by the family. Apply at 37 Pacific street, between Henry and Hieles street, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—
Wanted by a gentleman, lady, two children and servant, two adjoining bedrooms, with partial board for the centleman will be required; family must be private and seep no other boarders. Address, stating terms, B., box 2360 Pest Office. BOARDING -A LADY, HAVING TWO OR THREE desirably furnished rooms, wishes to let them, with ex without partial board; also a small room, suitable for a repectable iene lady. The situation is cool, quiet, and ecuvarient to the Fulton ferry. Inquire at 66 Fulton street, Brocklyn.

BOARDING-A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GEN-blemen and their wives, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a highly respectable family, residing is a very pleasant and control part of the city. For particu-

BOARDING-AT 47 CONCORD STREET, BROOKLYN But two rooms, furnished in the best manner; hosse news and first class, within a few minutes walk of Futlon on Wall street ferries. Location one of the best in Brooklyn, COUNTRY BOARD.—PIVE FINE, AIRY ROOMS TO let, in a large house, beautifully situated on the East river, within half an hour's seil of the city. Southern families who require superior accommodations would find this a charming home. Apply from 9 to 11 o'cleck at 117 Front street, front office, up taking.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BOARD can be obtained in a pleasantly located farm house elevan miles from a pleasantly located farm house favors miles from the substantian far cool has a final and very callby. The control of the city of few york three or four times a day. For further particulary inquire a No. 7 Wooster atreet, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD. — WANTED, FOR A YOUNG the city. Location must be high and airy, and terms mode-rate. Address A. F., box 50, Herald office. COUNTRY BOARD—TWO FINE ROOMS MAY BE obtained in a commodious form house in New Jercey, about fitten miles from the city, on the Morris and Escap road. For particulars apply to J. S., at the drug store, corner of Bewery and Bleecker street.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SEASON—BY a family requiring four rooms, location must be healthy, and grounds well shaded and pleaseas. Address A. B., boz. 2.57. New York Post Office.

DRLIGHTFUL SUMMER BOARDING-AT THE COOk and healthy village of Nysek, west bank of the Redson river, one hour's ride from New York. Apply to Hrs. Parker, Tutress, 255 Spring, head of Clarke street, New York. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. TO LADIES OR gentlemen, without board, at 250 Bowery.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET -IN for the upper part of the city, in the vicinity of Twenty-cith street, and within one minute's walk of the Eighba arenne care. A very desirable location and superior apartments; use of bath, &c. Address W.G. T., Heraid office. COUTHERNERS AND OTHERS, WISHING SOARD is a delightfully coel location, where they have both city and country combined, may obtain the same by applying at 247 West Twenty-first street, corner of Night avenue, Etages pass the door and the cars within a block.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. TO SINgle gentlemen, in a small private family, at 39 Bank street. Bath room in the house.

WANTED-FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR TWO OR three young gentlemen. Location not tee far up town or near the ferry is Hoboken. Address, with particulars, C. T. Koome, Herald office, pure paid.

WANTED-A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast only, by a German gentleman, in the visit of higheenth street, and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars, W., box 3,150 Foot Office.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUR I rogate of the county of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against John I. Re Ovenchan, into of the city of New York, merchant, december to protent the same, with vonchers thereof, to the substitute, at his office, No. 51 Chambers gives, in the city of york, on or before the 20th day of December neat. Dates, New York, the 14th day of June. 1854.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator.

PETER B. SWEENT, Public Administrator.

NEW YORK, SUPRENE COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—James Winthrop against Catharine Winthrop, Summons for relief. (Com not served) 70 the defendant, True are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this selion, which was sid in the effice of the clerk of the county of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the — day of Jame, A. myllist, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said ranging on the subscriber, at his office, in the village Arman and county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such acrylic of the form of the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such acrylic and f you fail to answer the said complaint within the time servers of the county of the coun

FRANCILED COTTAGE FURNITURE—NATHEWS A flacy, Number 514 Broadway, received first alaxy needs for the forestal Paleon and American Institute, for the best calts of enamel on tenames, institute, for the best calts of enamel on tenames, institute of the public to enamel and tenames, institute of the public to enamel and tenames of the public to enamel their entenative clock. Settle with heir matterers, steps palliages, pillings and believe